# EUROPE.

The Gold Panic in New York and American Finance as Reported in England.

General Prim's Speeches in the Spanish Cortes.

Napoleon's Position Towards Spain Defined by Prim.

The German mail steamship Rhein, Captain Meyer, from Southampton on the 12th of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing our special correspondence, in detail of our cable telegrams from

Europe, dated to her day of sailing.

An announcement made in London by Messrs. Horne, as agents of the directors of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales, seems to discountenance the doubts recently expressed as to the Suez Canal being immediately ready for general They notify that the steamship Godavery will be despatched from Marseilles on the 10th of November to Port Said, where she is expected to After the opening ceremony she will pass through The Godavery's extreme length is 93 metres. Her tonnage (English) is 1,380 gross and 985 regis tered, and her draught with full cargo is 5 metres 41

The number of messages through the French Atlantic Cable during the week ending the 9th of October was 982, the cable charge upon them being £2,600, showing an increase of £890 over those of the preceding week, partly to be accounted for (says the London Times) by the delay caused to the messages of the Atlantic company through damage to the land lines with which they are in communica-

by Lord Clarendon to a deputation from the Mexican Bondholders' Committee was the resumption of diplomatic relations between England and

About 300 female voters are now on the register of municipal voters at Lincoln, England. At Stamford the number of female municipal voters for the cu-suing year will be 150. At East Retford, out of 514 municipal voters for 1869-70, sixty will be women. At Norwich the municipal register for 1869-70 will comprise upwards of 10,000 names, and about 1,300 of the voters will be women.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 11th of October

remarks:—
Evidently liberty of the press is driving the trreconcilable journals out of their wits. We learn that at the last meeting of sharoholders of the Rappel 3 decision was come to that the government should be placed in the necessity of applying the law, and of soandoning a toleration which is rumous to revolutionary interests.

A Paris letter of the 10th of October in the London Nationals and the property of the propert

Star reports the following interesting fashionable intelligence:-

Intelligence:—

The grande monde had assembled in the morning at the Church of La Trinite for the marriage of the young Duke of Caracciolo and Mdile. de Sampago. The bride is a beauty of the purely italian type, and is said to have inherited the wit of her grandfather, Ambassador from the Court of the two Sicilies to England, the climate of which country he thus described. He remarked that "the sun of London has less heat than the moon of Naples. The only ripe fruit I ever tasted in England were baked apples." Three princes of the Fontatowskis, the Neapolitan dukes and duchesses of Scharra and Bolano, and the Marquis de Caux were among the company assembled at his grandaugniter's wedding. The Marquise de Caux was prevened, by the indisposition which diminished in the evening the charm of her voice, from appearing. olce, from appearing.

In London, October 10, the remains of Edward

Martin-supposed to be the Fenian leader Colonel Kelly, who escaped from the police van at Manchester in 1867, when Sergeant Brett was shot-were interred in Leytonstone Cemetery. Between three and four thousand persons assembled in Lincoln's Inn fields and followed the funeral cortage, consisting of a hearse and two carriages. Most of the persons joining the procession wore crape, green rosettes, and white ribbons around their arms. The crowd marched through Cheapside to Whitechapel, where it was considerably reinforced, about 8,000 persons

Accounts from Tripoll to the 30th of September have been received in England announcing that the Turkish government succeeded in capturing the as-sassins of the late Mile. Tinné, and recovering the young negress Jasmina and some of the stolen pro-perty. The Tonareg Chief Ikenoukhen disclaims any connection with the excert which betrayed the unfortunate lady, and has assisted in bringing the murgerers to justice, He has placed the young negress and the recovered effects under the protion of the chief who was to have escorted Mile Tinne, and they will be shortly sent on from Ghat to Mourzouk and Tripoli, where the caraval and servants are expected to arrive in the first week of

## ENGLAND.

The Gold Panic in New York, Its Causes and Consequences-American Finance Mea-sured by the "Biguess" of the Union-British Reports from Wall Street.

and Consequences—American Finance Mensured by the "Biguess" of the Union—British Reports from Wall Street.

(From the London Times, Oct. 12.]

When Dante placed usurers in one of the deepest holes of his kingdom of Darkness he had, pernaps, a dim foreshadowing of the battle royal that was fought about a fortuight ago netween the "bulis" and "bears" of the New York Stock Exchange. To the simple mind of the medical Halian post no other gain seemed lawini than that which sprang from productive labor. Money was for him merely the representative of labor—useful in the transmission and interchange of produce, but adding nothing to its intimuse value, and therefore entitled to no share in its profits besides a fixed legal interest. That such notions should be entertained in a country and age in which London's striking; but it is by no means unikely that the great Gaibelline had gained a sufficiently deep insigh into the mysteries of the money market as it then existed to foresee the dangers to which reckiess and unprincipled speculation might open the way, and to deem it his duty to moralize about it after his own stern, subtle, and in some degree, paradoxical manner. Our ideas with respect to money or capital have, at all events, undergone no little motification since the fourteenth century. We look upon capital as accumulated labor, and we hold that it should come in for its fair share of the gary. We look upon joint that the profit of agregate enterprise which constitutes the boust of our modern civilization, and we only wisa that they was prosper without too great an amount of Stock Exchange will always tolicly loint stock undertakings as shade waits on light. There will share way prosper without too great an amount of Stock Exchange will always to great an amount of Stock Exchange will always to great an amount of Stock Exchange will always to great on their post will be companied to his year.

Reckless and unscruppilous, and too often more will alway to life and trusts to his chance of opening a short cut fortun

closed. All this may convey no very distinct meaning to such of our readers as are fortunate enough to have no acquantiance with stock exchange mysteries. But their eyes will, perhaps, oe opened if we add that on the second day operations in gold were made to the amount of £64,000,000, though only about £409,000 worth of actual gold change; hands, and there were barely £4,000,000 worth in gold in all New York. The transactions in the Gold Room on the third day (the 24th) amounted to £100,000,000. How many fortunes must again and again have been made and marred during

anounted to £160,000,000. How many fortunes must again and sgain have been made and marred during the few business hours in those three eventful days—what hot and cold fits of frantic by and mute despair must alternately have passed upon those engaged in that terroile game—what the stormy passed in the tellings of those studen ups and downs followed so closely upon each other as to meit the tellings of those studen ups and downs followed so closely upon each other as to meit the telegraphe wires and break up the communication between the Exchange and the banking houses in the city—the scene of strife and violence—the Pandemodium that thronged Gold Room exhibited—is more than even the imagination of men accustomed to the din and racket of the Paris Boorse can conjure up. That one broker cut his throat, another went mad, a lure disappeared and has not again been would pay up, contracts were epokachtat no one would pay up, contracts were epokachtat and a fight, the police became helpiess, and a regiment was got ready to come to their rescue—all this is of less moment than the fact that for two or three days it was impossible to seite/accounts, and business remained at a standstill.

It is important to look into the causes which brought about the beginning and end of this singular crasss, A few speculators agree on a scheme for rasing the price of gold, just as a set of players at tente et quarante would tay a plan for "breaking the procession of the first of

cepts might have been more impressive and their value would have been enhanced by their higher cost.

[From the London Telegraph, Oct. 11.]

\* We will not say that gambling, very similar in kind, is at all uncommon among ourselves; but it would certainly be difficult to match the American specimen in degree. Let it be admitted at once that a mania for speculation is almost as widespread as the mania for speculation is almost as widespread as the mania for speculation is almost as widespread as the mania for speculation is almost as widespread as the mania for speculation is almost as widespread as the mania for speculation is almost as widespread as the mania for speculation is almost as widespread as the mania for speculation standard for the canny citizens of St. Mungo have periodical fits or lunney of apropose "pig warrants." Almost anything will do as a medium for what are simply a series of bels on future prices. In the United States, however, there are causes at work—some innate, some accidental—which are specially favorable to a wild and reckless speculation. In the present case there was no reason why gold should not make an excellent arena on which to fight. That metal is an article of commerce, as much as copper ore; yet, though it does not constitute the currency of the States, it is in exceptional demand for purely fiscal purposes. All import duties must be paid in gold. If, then, the price be forced up unnaturally, the merchant must either pay an enormous profit to the speculator who holds it or must curtail operations. Such was the result during the gold excitement a forting the customs revenue of the week suffered to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000. It is true, that the treasury arrangements provide a safety valve, in the fact that the Secretary, into whose hands the proceeds of customs duties pass, can restore the gold to a stringent market whenever he preases; as, indeed, Mr. Boutwell has done. But, since there is no certainty that he will do so in time to prevent the speculator from reaping a same time the national temperament—sanguine, energetic, mercurial, innovating, hating routine and repetition, athirst for novelties, and habituated to a familiarity with vast and rapid changes in mature and society—must always be taken as the primary cause of the large scale on which speculations are conducted. When an American gambles in Wall street, he rushes into the afray with a reckless actor and contempt for consequences which are rarely exhibited by his English confrare.

tions are conducted. When an American gambles in Wall street, he rushes into the affray with a reckless ardor and contempt for consequences which are rarely exhibited by his English confere.

(From the London Star, Oct. 12.)

\* \* \* In commercial arems, as every American who makes money rapidly by preternatural sharpness makes it at the expense of some other American, the inference rather is that they are wildly open to gains and losses than that they are universally gifted with the power of enriching themselves. The gold ring has ended in loss and ruin to individuals, as the railway mania in England ended, simply because it was unnatural, base less and acticious gambing, in which nothing was produced and no production was encouraged. Real money making is not done in this way, as Englishmen and Americans well know, though both Englishmen and Americans are liable to be entrapped into sudden outbursts of speculative mania.

[From the London Post, Oct. 17.]

A speech made a few days since at Philadelphia by the Secretary of the Treasury, a telegraphic summary of which has reached us, once more directs attention to the subject of American finance. The intumate relationship which now subsists between various States, no less than the fact that the national creditors are no longer to be found exclusively among the inhabitants of the particular country where the debt is contracted, gives to questions of national finance a wider interest than they formerly possessed. And independently of this, the position in which the United States have for some years been placed is particularly calculated to attract the notice of other countries. No nation in the history of the world ever before contracted so givantic a debt as that incurred by the American republic within so short a period of time, and no people ever accommodated themselves so quickly as the citizens of the United States to unexpected and seemingly oppressive taxation.

\*\* The mere discussion of the pasticular of the honesty of the internition of the principal, was so

Government in Control of the Telegraphs.

Government in Control of the Telegraphs.

(From the London Observer, Oct. 9.)

We are now able to confirm the rumor that the honor of knighthood is about to be conferred on Mr. Wistiam Fotherguil Cooke, and that he will receive this well earned reward at the hands of her Majesty on the Queen's return from Scotland, in recognition of his great and special services in connection with the practical introduction of the electric telegraph. Mr. Fothergiil Cooke's telegraphic labors date from the year 1836. Ten years later, in 1846, he established, under the presidency of the late John Lewis Ricardo, M. P., the original Electric Telegraph Company, of which he has retained his post of director for a period of little less than a quarter of a century. The assumption of the electric telegraph by government

General Prim's Speeches in the Cortes-Ha Opinion of Republicanism—The Interview
With Napoleon—What the Emperor Said.
The Madrid correspondence of the London Standard, dated on the 6th of October, reports the proceedings in the Cortes, with the speeches of General
Prim, on the above named subjects thus:—
The proceedings in Cortes have been year availing

Prim, on the above named subjects thus:—
The proceedings in Cortea have been very exciting and interesting, as your readers can readily imagine. From the very first moment of the reopening on Friday afternoon it was evident there were ging to be contentions between the government and the republicans. The short speech President Rivero addressed from the clair afforded an occasion. He alluded to the arrest indimprisonment of two of the deputies, and suggested that the House should appoint a committee to report on the matter, so far as it affected the privileges of the deputies and their exemption from arrest. Up rose the republican leader, Señor Figueras, and objected, contending that the House should instantly demand its two members to be set at liberty. He said:—

Lies:—
ARTICLE 1. There shall be suspended during the armedinaurrection the guarantees consigned in articles two, five and six, and paragraphs one, two and three of article saventeen. Of the constitution of the State.

A lies 2. The government are authorized to declare in a state of the constitution of the State.

ART. 3. The covernment are suthorized to declare in a state of the saventees of t

Constituyeness of the use they may have made of this authorization, when the insurrection is dominated which renders the application of this law indispensable.

The debate on the project began on Sunday and was continued Monday and yesterday—three sessions of seven hours close sitting each.

In Saurday's session General Prim introduced the buil to suspend the constitutional guarantees, stating that "a period of war had been entered upon," and it was necessary for the government to resort to extraordinary measures against "those who sought to destroy the sovereign work of the nation, represented in the Cortes freely elected," Herein lies the whole pith of the republican argument. They say the Cortes were not freely elected, but were elected by such practices and devices as to render them anything but a true representation of the will of the people of Spain, and that, inasmuch as eighty or ninety of the deputies hold some government appointment or another, they are the reverse of free representatives. Prim detailed the various lines of railway and telegraph interrupted, and concluded by promising that "when the extraordinary circumstances are ended the government will return to the Cortes and cry Viva la liberida."

The bill was passed last night, but the republican minority, led off by Castelar, abandoned the Congress in a body. Prim made an appeal to them to stay, half entreating, half menacing. He urged them to meet together and consider the propriety of remaining at their post; but unfortunately he accompanied his words with some intimations they in their excited state could not brook—such as that if they retured he should meet from with fron, force with force, &c. Castelar rose and thanked him for his remarks, which he said contained two things—a counsel and a threat. If there had only been the counsel they might have paused before it, "but, before the threat, never " Thus saying, he and his companions left the building. The following are the two speeches:—

adversary might give to their excellencies a counsel, I would ask them not to carry to a head an accord which is going to put us at war the one with the other. I have always done all I possibly could to swoid his war. From the day of the opening of the Cortes I have not pronounced one single word which could offend the minority, either individually or collectively. I sak them to-day to think well what they do, and consider that the government, if they go from here will have to treat those individuals as cosmies, and as ensemies who have not the immunity of deputies. (Sensation.) In a normal situation this measure would be grave; but when there is a part of the country in arms, and the parties are commanded by some individuals of that minority, what does the retirement of the others seem would be grave; but when there is a part of the country in arms, and the parties are commanded by some individuals of that minority, what does the retirement of the others seem when the continue to discuss—that they prefer were the well, gentlemon addressing the republicans.) I sak you, for the third time, the Minister, the Deputy tieneral Frim—in whose hands your Excellencies well know liberty cannot perish—asks you. I do not wish to see myself in the necessity of responding with iron to non; with fire to fire. Meet again this very night, and consider my words—which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those o

Selor Pie y Margail pronounced also a phrase which he is not accustomed to use, for he is usually so temperate in his expressions:—

No. The blood which has to be shed will not fall upon the government, but upon these republicans, who, from the very beginning, have been exciting the masses, and who at this moment are at the front of the insurgent parties. It is late, and I conclude, asking the Cortes to vote the authorization, and assuring not the deputies, who do not need it but all the Spaniards, putting my hand upon my sword and upon my heart cuiting the action to the word, for myself and all my companions, that as soon as we have pacified the country, as soon as we have terminated this situation, the Spaniard of the state of the country as soon as we have terminated this situation, the state of t

The Colliery Disturbances and Trade Strikes

Fatal Fire of the Military.

The Journal Oficiel, of Paris, gives the following information respecting the strikes in the colliery dis-tricts in the south of France, noticed already in our cable telegrams. It will the seen that in one locality they led to a serious loss of life, a collision having occurred between the rioters and the military:—

The working miners of St. Ettenne went on strike some days ago, but an arrangement was made between them and the Rive de Gier Company, which consented to raise their wages twenty-five centimes and reduce the day's labor to eight hours. That strike may be considered as at an end. Unnappily, some lamentable events occurred in the department of the Aveyron. Some miners of the Oriense pits struck, and by violence prevented their comrades from working. The day before yesterday they went in a mass to the company's office, and, entering forcibly, seized the head engineer and dragged him to the mines with the attention of drawning him, not withstanding all the efforts of the gendarmerie. Already the Sub-Prefect had been wounded in the leg, and the Procureur Imperial's substitute was severely bruised and had his clothes tora, when the Prefect, arriving with a detachment of troops, came upon the rioters, about 1,000 in number. Having then made the soldiers load their muskets before the crowd he succeeded in rescuing the chief engineer, who had been very roughly handled, and whose clothes were in rags. In the might a fre, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, destroyed

the general warehouse and the merchandise it contained. On the morning of the 8th the strike became a veritable riot; soldiers were sent to the forges to protect the smiths whom the miners wished to prevent from working. Irritated by this resistance the rioters ordered the troops to sheath their bayonets, threatening to disarm them. The officer in command repulsed the aggressors with his hand, and ordered his men to bring their bayonets to the charge. At this command the miners armed themselves with bars of iron, and threw stones which wounded several soldiers and struck the officer. Under these circumstances the troops fired; ten men were killed and several wounded. Measures have been taken to prevent the continuance of these disturbances.

Scene at the Grand Opera.

[Paris (Oct. 10) correspondence of London Star.]

The Italiens was last night, as usual wheh Pattisings, as full as was possible. "La Traviata" is always a full operating operating the La Traviata" is always a favorite opera, and, even in La Diva's absence, its appearance on the play bill invariatoly attracts a full house. La marquise wore the splendid diamonds presented to her by the imperial family of Russia, and seldom has looked more fascinating; but she was suffering from indisposition, and at times got through her role with evident fatigue. As late as five o'clock there were some doubts that she would be able to appear. The honors of the evening were carried off by Nicolini, for whom last night's representation was a triumph. He was enthusiastically encored in the first act, where he reveals his love for Vioietta in the exquisite air which commences, "Undi felice, eterea." This he gave with a touching pations which evoked an encore from the whole house, while his splendid powers as an actor as well as a singer in the well known scene when, maddened by jealousy, he dashes the money in Violetta's face which he accuses himself of having basely accepted, were fully called forth, and proved Nicolini's genius equal to the high reputation he has acquired. The duet between Alfredo and Violetta in the concluding act, "Null uomo o demone, angelo mio," was sung by both Patri and Nicolini with rare skill and musical genius. As if it were to make an ammende honorable for the indisposition which had slightly paralysed her you. Patti and Nicolini with rare skill and musical genius. As if it were to make an amende honorable for the indisposition which had slightly paralysed her vocal powers, she threw her whole soul into this last scene, and ber audience must indeed have been fasticious if her rendering of the dying Marie Duplessir din not satisfy their expectations. Among the spectators I noticed Prince Pomatowaki, prince not partroit de natissardee only, but par droit de conquête. He is, as you are aware, an artist of the first order of merit—the composer of several operas, which have each had a great success in Paris. The latest production of Prince Poniatowski is a cantata to be executed in presence of the Empress and the other royalities and great personages who are to assemble at Suez during the ceremony of the inauguration of the canal. Marshal Canrobert, M. and Madame Ratazzi—the latter wearing the emeradick whose magthe canal. Marshal Canrobert, M. and Madame Rat-tazzi—the latter wearing the emeralds, whose mag-nitude, it is said, once dazzled even the Russian. Emperor—Count Caccia, MM. de Filippi and Ranzi, the Chevalier Sorzerno Frico, and most of the étite of the Americans, as well as English, who were de passage in Paris, crowded the upper tier of boxes, and seemed rather disappointed at not hear-ing La Diva Patti on one of her best nights, and lavished their applause on Nicolini. Steller, as the father of Alfredo, sang remarkably well, especially "Di Provenza il mar."

The Empress of France in Venice.

[From the Journal Oficiel, of Paris, Oct. 11.]

The Empress has just left Venice after having passed five days there. Desiring to retain her incognito her Majesty resided on board the Aigle, after having declined the gracious offer of King Victor Emanuel, who had placed the Royal Palace at her disposition. The day after her arrival the Empress received a visit from the King, who came to pay his respects, and the following day that of Prince Humbert and the Prince de Carignan. Several members of the Italian Cabinet, General Menabrea, M. Minghetti, Admiral Ribottl and M. Mordini also came to pay their respects to her Majesty, who invited them to dinner, as well as the Cardinal and principal authorities of Venice. On Sunday morning the Empress went to mass at the church of Marco. Every day her Majesty visited the principal monuments, the Ducal Palace, the arsenal, the Morosini Palace, and some of the numerous museums of that city, so rich in chefs d'euteres of the great Italian masters. The muncipality gave the Empress two night fêtes, at which her Majesty was present in the King's gondola. Her Majesty landed several times to visit the various quarters of the city; and the population, which thronged on her passage, always received her most warmly.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Baron Edmund Rothschild left Constantinople for Smyrna and Athens. The working canvas weavers and brushmakers of

Paris struck for higher wages. The Armenian newspaper, Mauzaoumei Efkiar has been suspended in Constantiple for one month. The number of bankruptcles in Paris during the month of September was 182, against 173 in August. Traupmann consented to have his photograph taken, but on condition that it shall not be sold in the streets.

The Paris Figuro says that M. Théophile Gautier, who is in Italy, has married Carlotta Grisi, the once celebrated dancer.

The photographs lately hawked about the streets of Paris as the likeness of Jean Kinck turn out, it is said, to be the portrait of the illustrious Hungarian, M. Deak.

The British war ship Antelope returned to Constantinople from conveying from Malta to Asia antiquities for the British Museum. The officers of the Antelope gave a brilliant entertainment on board at Theraphia, to tee officers of the French and Italian

gunboats in port.

The ruins which have been discovered in Cambodia, Cochin China, says the Revue Coloniale et Maritime, prove that the inhabitants must at one time have been as highly civilized as they are now debased. Remains of sculpture have been discovered rivalling those produced in Greece in its best days. Well ouilt bridges have been discovered in many parts, and the expedition conducted by M. de Lagree found remains of the same and other constructions as far as the diteenth degree of north latitude. So extensive and numerous are these remains that they are considered to prove beyond dispute that at the time when they were built the country must have been densely populated by people rich and prosperous to a very high degree; indeed, there is positive evidence of the fact in the writings of a Chinese traveller, who speaks with warm admits tion of the lavish manner in which gold was employed in the decorations of their monuments.

Du Chaillu is gorillaing the Hubites. Robert Lincoln is doing a good law business in

Frank Pierce was a classmate of Longfellow, at Bowdoin. General Magruder repeats his lecture on Maximil-

Mr. Dairympie, the Minnesots farmer-lawyer, handled 50,000 bundles of wheat this year.

Nathan de Rothschild, who occasionally gambles on the green, lost 200,000 francs lately, at Baden

Baden.

The St. Petersburg physicians predict that the Empress of Russia will die in the course of the next six months.

Miss Josephine Hutton, of Glenville, Ala., conducts her own lawsuits, assigning as a reason that the lawyers are all rogues in that part of the country.

that the lawyers are all rogues in that part of the country.

"The most popular man" in Auburn is decided by ballot for a gold-neaded cane, under the auspices of the Sisters of Morey, to be Alien Ross, agent of the prison. He received 4,300 votes. The balloting realized \$300.

prison. He received 4,300 votes. The balloting realized \$300.

The absurdity of the feminine termination, as frequently employed, is forcibly illustrated by a San Francisco paper, which says that "as a billiardistess, Elise Holt is not a successistess."

John McKibbin, of Wisconsin, is said to be the smallest man in the United States. It is said, too, that forn Thumb offered him \$3,000 a year to travel with him, which offer he declined.

The bones of six men and forty-six horses, supposed to be the remains of a party lost from Fremont's exploring expedition twenty years ago, have been found in Southwest Colorado.

Governor Ballock, of Georgia, has been severely censured by the press of the State for chartering a special train to convey the Georgia delegation to the Louisville Commercial Convention.

Montelle, the celebrated Virginia freebooter, has turned up again. He is now in the western counties of the State and some startling raids upon the pature fields of that section may be announced shorty.

Mrs. E. A. Stevens, of Hoboken, has donated the handsome sum of \$30,000 to Princeton College, to endow that institution with a mathematical professorship. An unknown donor has contributed the same amount.

Colonel William Brazelton died from the effect of a gunshot wound on Friday evoning last, at his home.

Colonel William Brazelton died from the effect of a gunshot wound on Friday evening last, at his home in East Tennessee. He commanded a regiment in the Confederate service, and was at one time a member of the Legislature.

Professor J. R. Seeley, author of "Ecce Homo," and Professor of Latin, University College, London, has been appointed to the Regious Professorship of History in Cambridge, made vacant by the resignation of Canon Kingsley.

Oxford, who was confined in jail at Sparts, Ga., on the charge of murder in Hancock county, and also charged with murder in Washington county, was released on Wednesday night last by a party of men disguised, supposed to be his confederates. He was to have his trial on the next day.

General Banks learned the printing trade when a

General Banks learned the printing trade when a young man in the office of the Boston Traveller. Mrs. Banks when a girl also worked in the same office. They left the Traveller office to start a weekly paper in Waitham, Mass., which was carried on successfully for some time with the aid of one 'jour' printer.

"jour" printer.

There are rumors in Washington of a decided Senatorial opposition to confirming Robeson as Secretary of the Navy. It is held that Pennsylvania deserves a place in the Cabinet and New Jersey does not. Senator Drake, of Missouri, who aspires to the chairmanship of the Committee on Navai Affairs, is personally opposed to Porter and, as a consequence, to Robesou.

CUBA.

Capture of the Privateer Lilian by an English Gunboat and Her Subsequent Release at Nassau.

The steamship Eagle, Captain Greene, from Havana the 18th, via Nassau the 18th, arrived at this port yesterday. The purser will receive thanks for

The Caban Privateer Lillian Captured by an English Gunboat-How the Capture Was Brought About.

NASSAU, Oct. 18, 1869. Majesty's gunboat Lapwing which is universally interference with Cuba and her course. The facts of sidewheel steamer Linian, supposed to be either a Cuban cause, was in the act of approaching the ing coal, when she was overhauled and captured by harbor, where she now lies. I give you the facts, nasmuch as the excitement existing here renion. I may, however, mention that a sch

was loaded with coal privately and would have gone to sea with it had it not been for the interference of a Mr. Diago Loinaz, who is a native of Cuba. This person quarrelled about the price, wanting something more than that paid, and the consequence was that the schooner was detained and the steamer Lulian captured.

As far as the state of the colony is concerned, I have to report that there is not a doilar in the treasury, and that the Bahamas are in a positive state of bankruptcy, the officials of all grades are three months in arrears as to pay and with no prospect of obtaining any, and, as some time ago I told you, there is nothing for it but a crown colony. Yellow fever has been prevalent and a number of deaths have taken place, of course among the whites exclusively. You must excuse this scrap, as I write it under difficulties.

The purser of the steamship Eagle furnishes the following regarding the release of the Cuban priva-

teer Lillian:—

The Cuban steamer Lillian (flying the Cuban flag), seized by her Majesty's ship Lapwing and carried into Nassau on Saturday last, has been released by the British authorities, the Attorney General having decided that the government could not legally hold the vessel. As we passed the harbor of Nassau the Lillian was getting under weigh and would be at sea in a couple of hours.

The above was received as we were leaving Nassau and may be regarded as liable.

## NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Havana Press on the Volunteers-Insinuations of Cowardice—The Expeditions from the Coast of Florida—The Lilian Sighted off the Island—News from the Insurrection-Burning of Banao-Death of

The fact of the supineness of that large body of armed Spaniards in this city known as "the volunteers," while their brothers are fighting under great disadvantages to preserve the national integrity, is beginning to attract attention, even among those most bigoted Peninsulars who can see nothing wrong in what is Spanish. This Iceling, strange to say, has found vent in the columns of the Voz de Cuba, whose editor, himself a volunteer, has always been an ardent supporter and defender of that organization. An editorial on this subject, which eared in a recent issue, gave rise to the statenent that the editor, Senor Castanon, had been ordered from the island, and the statement is still persisted in, though he did not sail by the Spanish As this editorial is significant as confirming the idea that the Spanish residents of this island, their patriotism, do not care to go to the field, and

weat are tases to the water and are a control and precise in their more ments, and who are much resemble and precise in their more ments, and who as much resemble from the field to timidity, and would they not believe that the sun of the tropics had frozen instead of heating their blood?

Let us avoid at all bazards that such a disgraceful suspicion of the Hawnas volunicers should enter their minds whole world that the citizen forces of the capital of Cuba, besides constituting an element of order, are a powerful element of combat, which knows how too preserve order in the streets and whip the enemy in the field; that the quiet victory, if thus it may be called, which they have obtained, imposing fear upon traitors, is not sunicient, and that they have a control or the streets and whip the enemy in the field; that the quiet victory, if thus it may be called, which they have obtained, imposing fear upon traitors, is not sunicient, and that they have a distribution of the control of

Enrique Machado Ramos, Eduardo Machado Ramos and the mulatto Bias Sanchez.

Rumors of the Landing of an Expedition as

HAVANA, Oct. 16, 1869. As I close my despatches I learn there is a report a general circulation that an expedition has landed at Mariel; but it is not probable that point would be selected for disembarkation. The wires are said to be out from that place, and there has unquestionably been some disturbance there which has given

THE GIANT WONDER.

Where it was Discovered—The Main Question, Is if a Statue or a Petrifaction f Still Unsettled—Difficulties in the Way.

[From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, Oct. 21.]

The Newell Quantity of The Discovery.

The Newell Quantity Quantity of the Process of the West and to Consider the West of Quantity of a mine in a westerly direction from this city. The dwelling is a modest little white wooden house, standing close to the road. The barns are of moderate size, suited to the wants of a small farmer. The place of the discovery is about a dozen rods from the road, and directly in the rear of the barns, These premises are at the foot of what is known as Bear Mountain, which rises abruptly at the west of the Newetl dwelling. The small white tent covering the now noted spot where the discovery was made can be seen on the approach by the main road at a formation of a about a fulle and a half. Looking down to the section of the parties of visitors. The number of curiosity selects who have sought this novelly since its discovery is a parties of visitors. The number of curiosity selects who have sought this novelly since its discovery is estimated at thousands, and still the tide continues, without indications of immediate cessation. We have heard of no visitor who has not reit himself fully recompensed, and many declare that it is the most interesting spectacle they have ever witnessed.

The fortunate Mr. Newell is apparently about thirty-fly years old, a good natured, nonespun sore, and heits generally esteemed as a right good fellow. All who know him are gaid that he has met with his present good fortun. His friends admit that he has been greatly esteemed as a right good fellow. All who know him are gaid that he has met with his present good fortun. His friends admit that he has been greatly exided over the great discovery by which he is the beneficiary, but soout the

and the investigation and determination of other savans are necessary to settle the matter to general satisfaction.

WHY A DECISION IS NOT REACHED—COMPETENT JUDGES REBUFFED.

We were much entertained by the relation of a conversation held between Mr. Newell and one of the ables, men resident in Obondaga county, who has enjoyed the advantages of a scientific education and is well qualified to pass judgment upon the character of the wonder. He had visited the tent, and from outside the railing inspected the wonder ful object, but the attendants declined to allow him even to pur his hand upon it. He then sought out Mr. Newell and modestly preferred a request that he be allowed to go into the trench and make an examination. Mr. Newell replied that this couldn't be, that he wouldn't allow everybody to handle it, for it might get broke, and that only some men who knew about minerals could be permitted to investigate. The visitor stated that he believed he knew something about minerals, and that as he had seen and examined nearly every important work of the sculptor's art in this country, he thought he was competent to reach an intelligent conclusion in this instance. The answer by the stolid Newell was a dat refusal. Many others, including educated and experienced physiologists, physicians and surgeons, and other scientists, met with the same rebuff. We do not state these things merely to find fault with Mr. Newell or his advisers, for we are not certain that they are liable to be held responsible for these things, but to show the general public why the question they take so much interest in remains unsolved. When Agassiz, Hall or some

The Reported Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

The Reported Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

To the Editor of the London Telegraph:—
I mentioned to a gentleman at Plymouth that the last I heard about Dr. Livingston I believe he was said to be at Lake Taganyika," but I did not say when I heard the news, as I cannot remember—the may have been months or a year ago—and my informant may have heard it for months before he told me, and I do not know what credit was attached to the information. I deny being the author of a single word about the rice or the Europeans (I never before heard that Dr. Livingstone had Europeans with him), or the dates of the letters. What was said on these subjects was said in my hearing by another person. I was surprised to hear it, and do not know whether it is correct or not. I consider it was indiscreet, to say the least, to publish to the world, without my knowledge or consent, a few remarks made in conversation upon a subject about which there is so much ignorance and conjecture. I am, sir, yours obediently,
Oct. 9, 1869.

Perceiving that a correspondent states that ne

I am, sir, yours obediently,

OCT. 9, 1869.

Perceiving that a correspondent states that no mention was made in his correspondence from Zanzibar of Dr. Livingstone, I may state that a week since I received a letter from that place, dated September 10, in which the writer states that news had, about a fortnight previously, "come in a letter to some Arab about the Englishman in the interior," and, as Dr. Livingstone is the only Englishman, it must mean him. He had not previously been heard of for eighteen months, and this letter, as near as could be made out, was about four months old; but these people have not much idea as to dates. It was old Livingstone old not write himself; but they expect a caravan from the interior in about a month, when doubtless news will be heard from the great traveller himself. Yours, &c.

A. FAYERSHAM, Oct. 9, 1869.

[We believe that this report is not without some

FAVERSHAM, Oct. 9, 1869.

[We believe that this report is not without some show of real grounds; and the result is awaited with renewed interest.—EDITOR OF TRLEGRAPH.]

TO THE LONDON STANDARD:—
It is much to be regretted that private conversation should be perverted and retailed for the purpose of sensational articles and placards to catch the public attention. The real statement is as follows:—

pose of sensational articles and placards to catch the public attention. The real statement is as follows:—

My daughter, who has been four years at the Central African Mission, with Bishop Tozer, landed with Mr. and Mrs. Lea at Falmouth on Wednesday morning, October 6, from the Hamburg ship New Orleans, after a very protracted voyage of more than seventeen weeks from Zanzibar, and proceeded the same day to Plymouth, to the house of a riend of another daughter to pass the night. Mr. Lea accompanied her from the station, and in the course of conversation Dr. Livingstone's name was mentioned. My daughter stated no one believed him to be dead; at least, when they left (June 6) some natives knew quite well there was a white man up country, and that would probably be Dr. Livingstone, and in conversation Dr. Reik's name was mentioned. When Mr. Lea rose to leave the host waked to the hotel with him and returned rather late, stating he had been to the Neus office to give the report of Livingstone, very much to my daughter's annovance—begging he would not report simple hearsay; but the host repited it was proper and should be done, and was shorily followed, and my daughter's entreaties and remonstrances have apparently been of no avail, but disregarded. My daughter states there is no such furor in Zanzibar as in England about Dr. Livingstone, and a mean advantage has been taken of a private conversation of travellers, tired and wear jater so long a voyage, to publish without authority observations made in unsuspecting confidence. J. W. Jones.

Gs Kenningfon Park Road, S, E., Oct, 6, 1869.